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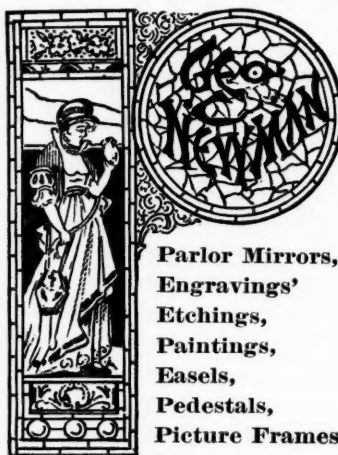
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IT casts light on the minor details of the Civil Service Reform question that Mr. Foulke, of Indiana, when he had prepared a statement of the facts concerning that State's experience, could not procure its publication by either *The Nation* or *Harper's Weekly*,—though the latter did give a brief summary of the matter. Mr. Curtis has, indeed, recently signified that he has newly differentiated the political situation. He now assigns Free Trade to the major place and Civil Service Reform to the minor. He preferred Mr. Cleveland, in 1880, because he regarded him as giving the assurance of better administration than Mr. Blaine, but now, since this theory is substantially negated, Mr. Curtis decides to adhere to the President on a different ground altogether. It is not that Mr. Cleveland is a reformer,—details such as those in Indiana and Maryland compel the abandonment of that idea,—but because he is a Free Trader, and Mr. Curtis says in behalf of the "Independents" that they care even more for Free Trade than they do for administrative reform.

After all, then, a reformed civil service was not the principal object of the Mugwump leaders? In what a position does Mr. Curtis place himself! What a record he has made since he went to the Chicago Convention in 1880! He sat in that convention after it had adopted a Protectionist platform, containing a resolution on Civil Service Reform written by himself. After Mr. Blaine had been nominated, he returned to take part in the evening session that named General Logan. And yet he came away to bolt the ticket, upon the alleged ground of dislike to Mr. Blaine and of superior confidence in Mr. Cleveland. He accepted Mr. Cleveland as a reformer on no evidence, because, as it is now seen, the party which nominated him was for Free Trade, and because he and his friends, in spite of many denials of the fact, were and are more interested in Free Trade than in Reform.

SENATOR HALE's Committee of Inquiry into Civil Service methods has been conducting its investigations, this week, in this city, giving attention particularly to the post-office. As we have heretofore observed, it is a misfortune that the details in regard to the Administration's methods have not been as carefully and precisely collected in other States as they have been in Indiana; the showing, perhaps, would not be everywhere quite so bad, yet it would not be very different. The nominal organization in behalf of Civil Service Reform in this State has done nothing half so efficiently as that of Mr. Foulke in Indiana,—indeed has done nothing at all of any practical value. If its work had been thoroughly done, here, there would have been a rich harvest ready for Mr. Hale's committee.

As it is, the committee has developed the fact that Mr. Harity has made the post-office a political machine. His subordinates are set to do political work, and are retained or discharged, in some cases, on purely political grounds. It is plain that the letter, as well as the spirit, of the Civil Service rules has been violated over and over, and that the operations of the post-office have at times suffered greatly, in consequence of this. There is such a case here, as, if strictly and methodically set forth, would make an important chapter in the history of how Mr. Cleveland did not maintain the reforms in the Civil Service which his predecessors had brought about.

ON Monday the revenue bill of the Ways and Means Committee was laid before the House, along with a majority and minority report on the subject. The former had already been given to the public through the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, which enjoys the advantage of having the Speaker's clerk as its Washington

correspondent. It attracted very little attention, and the friends of the bill seemed to feel that this was a case for applying the rule that decisions are weakened by giving reasons. Especially weak was the handling of the sugar duties. In the original bill there was a reduction of about forty per cent. partly directly and partly by an alteration in the color standard. As the Louisiana Democrats could not be got to vote for the bill with this large reduction, the committee changed to a direct reduction of 20 per cent. to secure their vote. But as it stands, the duty on raw sugars for the benefit of Louisiana is three times as heavy as is any duty on any manufactured article mentioned in the Tariff. On these terms Louisiana has agreed to cast in her lot with the Free Traders, and give up her claim to any support from the Protectionists of other parts of the country.

In the preparation of a minority report, there was a decided difference of opinion between Mr. Kelley and his associates. We regret to see that it ended by their coming to his terms. The minority propose no revenue bill of any sort. They confine themselves to an exhaustive and destructive criticism of the measure proposed by the Democrats. This is very good, and would have been even more telling if it had been put into one-fourth of the space it occupies. But it does not meet the needs of the case. All parties are agreed that some disposition should be made of the Surplus of revenue. The Republican party has control of one branch of Congress. It has pledged itself to deal with the question. It claims to be the party of sound and safe finance. It opposes such reduction of the Tariff as Mr. Mills has proposed on the ground that this would be disastrous to business interests. Not less disaster would result from locking up the money of the country in the Treasury and its Sub-Treasuries. It is no answer to say that the country has not entrusted the question to Republican hands by electing a Republican majority in the House. It might very well retort that mere obstruction at such a crisis as this was ample proof of the unfitness of Republicans to have control of legislation.

The real danger at Washington is from the want of agreement among Republicans. It is unfortunate that the election of the delegates to the National Convention should be proceeding during this very critical session. The best chance for the party in the coming campaign would be secured by a vigorous, united, and aggressive policy now. And if the minority of the Ways and Means Committee are not united enough to agree upon that, the Republican caucus should take it out of their hands, and appoint a joint committee of Representatives and Senators to prepare a revenue bill.

MR. KNUTE NELSON, of Minnesota, enjoys the distinction of being the only Republican member of Congress who gives an avowed support to the Mills Revenue bill. If there are any others, they have not made themselves known; but on Friday of last week Mr. Nelson made a speech which gave much gratification to the Democrats of the House. He questioned the Protectionist argument that higher wages in America were due to the protective policy. He instanced the low wages in France, Germany, Austria, and Italy in disproof of this, declaring that in these countries labor was paid worse than in England. Of these countries, however, Austria is not a Protectionist nation, and Italy has become such only since last summer, when the Tariff was revised in that sense. Germany has seen but nine years pass since she abandoned Free Trade under the influence of American example. It is about as long since France got rid of the Cobden Treaty, into which she was trepanned by the English Free Traders and their imperial ally. Not one of these countries is a

fair test of the merits of the Protectionist policy, but it is an ascertained fact that in Germany there has been a great advance in wages since Free Trade was turned out of doors. Besides, the accepted writers on Protection do not ascribe higher wages to the Tariff directly, but to the diversified industry which the Tariff fosters. England possesses that already through five hundred years of persistence in Protection, which she abandoned less than half a century ago. These other countries are getting it in the same way.

Mr. Nelson thought American wages are higher than European because of the less density of our population. Yet in the years 1861-1886 our country saw an influx of 8,600,000 people in addition to the natural increase, and yet a rise in the wages of a skilled mechanic from \$460 to \$728 a year. The farther we go back in American history, the scantier the population and the worse the condition of labor. The same is true of every country in Europe, and the country singled out by Mr. Nelson as that of the highest wages is also that of the densest population.

COMMENTING upon the speech of Mr. Nelson, and mentioning,—as reason perhaps for not condemning him by bell, book, and candle, just yet,—that he declares himself "in favor of a fair and just protective tariff," the *Hartford Courant* says:

"The principle of Protection once honestly accepted, there is room enough in the Republican party for wide divergencies of opinion as to details."

Which we think a very doubtful proposition, since the details of any given measure, if they are really consistent with the principle of Protection, can be only of one character, and cannot vary materially from the central and controlling order which the principle creates. They are protective, or they are not. But the *Courant* also says:

"In point of fact, the intelligent Republicans of our acquaintance are very generally agreed that a judicious revision of the Tariff by friendly and competent hands is a thing to be desired. What they object to, what they are now resisting, is a blundering revision by unfriendly and incompetent hands."

And this we entirely agree with. A "judicious revision" of the Tariff laws is greatly needed, and ought to be one of the blessings coming out of the next Congress, whose majority, it is to be hoped, will be one to whom the industrial interests of the country may be committed with safety. There are features in them, now, which, as interpreted by the Treasury officials, are not only grossly unreasonable and inequitable, but destructive of the industries to which they relate. But of course it is essential that the revision be done by friends of Protection, and not by its enemies. The majority of the present House is so composed that the process is not to be thought of except as a menace to Home Interests.

NOTWITHSTANDING there was some nervousness in Republican circles as to the danger of another defeat in Rhode Island, that State appears to have well recovered herself from the revolt of 1887. At the election on Wednesday, the whole Republican State ticket was elected by a majority of 2,000, and the Legislature, in which the Democrats had last year a majority, is Republican in the ratio of three to one, in each branch.

This result, is of course, very satisfactory to the Republicans, as anything different would have been simply a disaster. They could not, of course, afford to lose the State on the general vote, for this would signify the loss of its electors in November,—which they could not possibly spare; nor could they do without a majority of the Legislature, for the term of Senator Chace expires next March, and the control of the Senate is now hanging in the balance. It is privately stated that Mr. Chace means to retire, which is occasion for regret, as his public service has been sensible and able. His participation in the discussion of revenue questions is always valuable, and his bill to adjust international copyright has at last brought order out of chaos on that vexed

subject. His relation to the political situation in his own State, too, is calculated to allay the Republican dissensions.

LOCAL and municipal elections held in half a dozen States within the last ten days have been almost uniformly encouraging to the Republicans. At Hartford, Conn., they elected their mayor, with part of the other city officers, and retain control of the councils. In Michigan, general gains for them in the municipal contests has been reported, Wisconsin makes much the same report, and even in Missouri they are said to have gained ground in a number of cities and towns. In Ohio, the nett showing of Monday's elections is strongly in their favor, scarcely a single city showing a loss, while many showed large gains. Cincinnati again gave them a majority, and Newark, Sandusky, and other places were revolutionized. So far as these are indicative of feeling on national issues, they decidedly favor the Republicans, and the explanations of this will be found, beyond reasonable doubt, in the resentment of the mass of the working people at the attempted Free Trade legislation in Congress. A popular storm is brewing, Mr. Mills; do not mistake the indications.

THE prosecutions at Columbus, Ohio, of the persons charged with election return forgeries, has resulted in a failure of justice, in that two of the jury stood out against a conviction, and a disagreement had to be reported. The moral result, however, was that the guilt of the accused was shown, and the influence of this will be good. A large share of the credit for the energetic prosecution is due to the veteran Judge Thurman, who gave it untiring and effective aid.

A sequel to the trial which has helped to increase the force of the public condemnation of fraud was presented in the election on Monday, when Judge Pugh, who heard the case, and who had shown no favor to the culprits, was reelected by a handsome majority, though he is a Republican, and the district is Democratic. A still more emphatic and significant expression, however, was given in a case of a minor justice, Squire Martin, a Democrat, who was a witness for the prosecution in the trial, and who for thus preferring justice and good morals to partisanship, was beaten for a renomination at his party primary. Having come out independently he received many Democratic votes and all of the Republican support, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. It looks as if the election atmosphere about Columbus would be somewhat cleared,—though not quite as completely as at Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis.

THE election of delegates to the Chicago Convention is now well begun, and will attract much attention during this month. In Ohio there is a lingering complaint of lack of earnestness for Mr. Sherman in some localities, but not enough to make it worth while to doubt that the veteran Senator will receive, as he deserves, the hearty support of his State. Mississippi elected her delegates at large on Wednesday, and by a resolution indicated Mr. Sherman as their choice. Vermont also chose delegates at large on the same day, without instructions, but General McCullough, of Bennington, in a rousing speech, said that while the Democracy had only one candidate, the Republicans "were literally embarrassed by the number of good men at hand." In Virginia, Mr. Mahone's support of Mr. Sherman is at once helpful and hurtful, as there is a contention with him on the part of other Republican leaders as to the manner in which delegates are to be chosen, Mr. Mahone desiring the State Convention to name them all, while his opponents insist on district choice, according to the national rules. It is to be hoped Virginia will this time settle her own troubles, and not bring them again to Chicago.

THERE is a very large straw in the Connecticut breeze. At the meeting of the Democratic Committee, at New Haven, on Tuesday, to frame and issue a call for the State Convention, it was decided to omit in it all reference to or endorsement of "tariff reform" such as Mr. Cleveland is now endeavoring to secure.

Not only was this decision reached, but the vote in its behalf was 14 to 2.

The explanation of this sad set back to that excellent person, Mr. David A. Wells, and the other Free Trade philanthropists of Connecticut simply is that the Democratic State Committee would not assume, and will not until they are compelled, the odium of proposing Free Trade to the people of Connecticut. They see that the President is shooting Niagara, and they prefer not to go over the falls till they must.

THE success of the Republican party, in this Presidential campaign, depends upon the degree to which the working people believe in its efficiency as a Protectionist organization. If it should prevent the growth of this confidence by the nomination of any candidate not distinctly and positively in earnest about Protection, it would help dig its own grave. The battle is to be won or lost in States where the Tariff question is certain to be foremost, and almost alone, in serious discussion.

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* describes Mr. Joseph D. Weeks as helping Mr. Randall to prepare his revenue bill. But Mr. Weeks in his own paper, *The American Manufacturer*, of Pittsburg, treats the bill just as do its Republican critics generally. He praises it in general terms, but points out serious defects which must prevent the friends of Protection from voting for it.

SOME of our Republican contemporaries assail the Chinese Treaty on the ground that it does not bind the Chinese government to prohibit the emigration of Chinese laborers to this country. This is an absurd objection. We have no right to ask anything of the kind from China, and if it were promised us, it would avail us nothing. The most important Chinese port for emigrants is not under the control of China, and certainly the English authorities at Hong Kong are not going to stop the emigration. What is to be done in the matter must be done at our seaports and along our northern border. Let Mr. Bayard have the credit of having negotiated at least one decent treaty.

But no treaties will avail if the custom-house authorities on our Pacific coast are not trustworthy. The disclosures in the case of the San Francisco custom-house show that the provisions of the present law have been evaded in a cunning way by a conspiracy of officials and Chinese. Certificates are furnished to Chinamen resident in this country, who have no intention of going home. These are sent over to China and sold at a good price to Chinamen who wish to come to America. In this way a considerable addition to our Chinese population has been effected under the present administration. The only sure way to stop all such frauds is to adopt the Chinese method of establishing identity, *i. e.*, by an impression of the face of the thumb on softened sealing-wax. No two human beings have the same "wheel of fortune" there, but it is not possible so to describe other features of a Chinaman that no other shall be mistaken for him.

BILLS to grant pensions of \$2,000 a year to the widows of Generals Logan and Blair have passed the House, with 95 votes recorded against the former and 91 against the latter. The opposition to the bills was from the South almost entirely. The Old South is still unable to see why a general who fought to maintain the Union should be more an object of public regard than one who fought to destroy it. But there were Democrats on the floor, notably Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, who took the patriotic view, and thirty-six of them recorded their votes in the affirmative. We have not even yet reached the point at which the "God knows which was right" theory controls legislation.

THE International Conference of Women which has been in session at Washington, although composed exclusively of the friends of woman-suffrage, was a notable gathering, and its discussions and papers covered a wide range of topics. Especially inter-

esting was the account of what has been done to improve the condition of working-women by coöperation, in some of our great cities. This is a matter in which women's organizations could be greatly useful. If instead of running hither and thither in search of bargains, and acting in their own affairs on the hardest maxims of the old Political Economy, women would make a conscience of paying living wages and living prices, the hard lot of their poorer sisters would be vastly bettered. The Knights of Labor promised something of the sort at their last national assembly; but we have not heard of any practical outcome as yet.

Of course some of the utterances as to woman's political "rights" were extravagant. Mrs. Stanton even threatened us with a violent political revolution if they were not conceded. It is true that such revolutions generally are the work of tyrannical minorities; but we doubt if a feminine minority would prove capable of overbearing the calm indifference of nearly all men and the majority of women to these claims. There has been no such backset to the progress of the movement as it got from the organized resistance of Boston women to the proposal to impose upon them the duties and responsibilities of the suffrage.

The most distinguished women of the Conference united in a petition to the House of Representatives for the passage of the Blair bill. This was well enough; but we see little chance of the House ever having a chance to vote upon the measure. Mr. Carlisle's committee was too carefully organized to allow of even the courtesy of a report upon a measure twice sent down by the Senate.

IN New York the Assembly has passed Mr. Crosby's High License law by a vote of 66 to 61. There were six Republican votes in the minority, and one Democratic in the majority. The bill now goes to the Senate, where the Republicans are able to pass it, and to devolve upon Gov. Hill the responsibility of defeating it by his veto. As it has been carefully drafted to meet the constitutional objections he presented last year, he will be obliged to seek fresh excuses for not giving it his signature. The worst defect of the measure is that its enforcement is left to local boards of excise which can be prosecuted for the action they take on any application for license. Thus recently one such board was convicted of issuing a license where the requirements of the law had not been met by the applicants, and was punished severely by a fine. By parity of reasoning they can be sued and may be fined for refusing a license on grounds not expressly recognized by the law. Their discretion, therefore, is not absolute, as is that of our judges, and they cannot use their powers with vigor for the public protection.

The township and municipal elections in Michigan furnish fresh evidence of the advantages which accrue to the Republican party from moderate but firm legislation with regard to the liquor traffic. Under the local option law passed by a Republican legislature, the counties are left free to decide the question of license or no license for themselves. Already twenty-eight of them have voted against license. As a consequence the attrition of the party, on which the Democrats based their hopes of carrying the State, has ceased, and in the Monday elections the Republicans carried 86 towns and villages and the Democrats only 9, although the elections were made to turn upon national politics to an unusual degree.

MAYOR FITLER's first year came to an end at the first of the month, and on the whole it must be pronounced a year of success. The hopes entertained by the friends and supporters of the Bullitt Charter have proved to be well founded. The concentration of responsibility has worked well, and the laws have been enforced as not for many years past. The testimony of the applicants for license on this head is most complimentary to the Mayor. Many who were asked whether they had been selling on Sunday, replied "Not for a year past," or "Not since Mayor Smith went out." But the recklessness of those who have been refused license is seen in the constantly increasing number of places reported as open on Sunday.

fair test of the merits of the Protectionist policy, but it is an ascertained fact that in Germany there has been a great advance in wages since Free Trade was turned out of doors. Besides, the accepted writers on Protection do not ascribe higher wages to the Tariff directly, but to the diversified industry which the Tariff fosters. England possesses that already through five hundred years of persistence in Protection, which she abandoned less than half a century ago. These other countries are getting it in the same way.

Mr. Nelson thought American wages are higher than European because of the less density of our population. Yet in the years 1861-1886 our country saw an influx of 8,600,000 people in addition to the natural increase, and yet a rise in the wages of a skilled mechanic from \$460 to \$728 a year. The farther we go back in American history, the scantier the population and the worse the condition of labor. The same is true of every country in Europe, and the country singled out by Mr. Nelson as that of the highest wages is also that of the densest population.

COMMENTING upon the speech of Mr. Nelson, and mentioning,—as reason perhaps for not condemning him by bell, book, and candle, just yet,—that he declares himself “in favor of a fair and just protective tariff,” the *Hartford Courant* says:

“The principle of Protection once honestly accepted, there is room enough in the Republican party for wide divergencies of opinion as to details.”

Which we think a very doubtful proposition, since the details of any given measure, if they are really consistent with the principle of Protection, can be only of one character, and cannot vary materially from the central and controlling order which the principle creates. They are protective, or they are not. But the *Courant* also says:

“In point of fact, the intelligent Republicans of our acquaintance are very generally agreed that a judicious revision of the Tariff by friendly and competent hands is a thing to be desired. What they object to, what they are now resisting, is a blundering revision by unfriendly and incompetent hands.”

And this we entirely agree with. A “judicious revision” of the Tariff laws is greatly needed, and ought to be one of the blessings coming out of the next Congress, whose majority, it is to be hoped, will be one to whom the industrial interests of the country may be committed with safety. There are features in them, now, which, as interpreted by the Treasury officials, are not only grossly unreasonable and inequitable, but destructive of the industries to which they relate. But of course it is essential that the revision be done by friends of Protection, and not by its enemies. The majority of the present House is so composed that the process is not to be thought of except as a menace to Home Interests.

NOTWITHSTANDING there was some nervousness in Republican circles as to the danger of another defeat in Rhode Island, that State appears to have well recovered herself from the revolt of 1887. At the election on Wednesday, the whole Republican State ticket was elected by a majority of 2,000, and the Legislature, in which the Democrats had last year a majority, is Republican in the ratio of three to one, in each branch.

This result, is of course, very satisfactory to the Republicans, as anything different would have been simply a disaster. They could not, of course, afford to lose the State on the general vote, for this would signify the loss of its electors in November,—which they could not possibly spare; nor could they do without a majority of the Legislature, for the term of Senator Chace expires next March, and the control of the Senate is now hanging in the balance. It is privately stated that Mr. Chace means to retire, which is occasion for regret, as his public service has been sensible and able. His participation in the discussion of revenue questions is always valuable, and his bill to adjust international copyright has at last brought order out of chaos on that vexed

subject. His relation to the political situation in his own State, too, is calculated to allay the Republican dissensions.

LOCAL and municipal elections held in half a dozen States within the last ten days have been almost uniformly encouraging to the Republicans. At Hartford, Conn., they elected their mayor, with part of the other city officers, and retain control of the councils. In Michigan, general gains for them in the municipal contests has been reported, Wisconsin makes much the same report, and even in Missouri they are said to have gained ground in a number of cities and towns. In Ohio, the nett showing of Monday's elections is strongly in their favor, scarcely a single city showing a loss, while many showed large gains. Cincinnati again gave them a majority, and Newark, Sandusky, and other places were revolutionized. So far as these are indicative of feeling on national issues, they decidedly favor the Republicans, and the explanations of this will be found, beyond reasonable doubt, in the resentment of the mass of the working people at the attempted Free Trade legislation in Congress. A popular storm is brewing, Mr. Mills; do not mistake the indications.

THE prosecutions at Columbus, Ohio, of the persons charged with election return forgeries, has resulted in a failure of justice, in that two of the jury stood out against a conviction, and a disagreement had to be reported. The moral result, however, was that the guilt of the accused was shown, and the influence of this will be good. A large share of the credit for the energetic prosecution is due to the veteran Judge Thurman, who gave it untiring and effective aid.

A sequel to the trial which has helped to increase the force of the public condemnation of fraud was presented in the election on Monday, when Judge Pugh, who heard the case, and who had shown no favor to the culprits, was reelected by a handsome majority, though he is a Republican, and the district is Democratic. A still more emphatic and significant expression, however, was given in a case of a minor justice, Squire Martin, a Democrat, who was a witness for the prosecution in the trial, and who for thus preferring justice and good morals to partisanship, was beaten for a renomination at his party primary. Having come out independently he received many Democratic votes and all of the Republican support, and was elected by an overwhelming majority. It looks as if the election atmosphere about Columbus would be somewhat cleared,—though not quite as completely as at Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis.

THE election of delegates to the Chicago Convention is now well begun, and will attract much attention during this month. In Ohio there is a lingering complaint of lack of earnestness for Mr. Sherman in some localities, but not enough to make it worth while to doubt that the veteran Senator will receive, as he deserves, the hearty support of his State. Mississippi elected her delegates at large on Wednesday, and by a resolution indicated Mr. Sherman as their choice. Vermont also chose delegates at large on the same day, without instructions, but General McCullough, of Bennington, in a rousing speech, said that while the Democracy had only one candidate, the Republicans “were literally embarrassed by the number of good men at hand.” In Virginia, Mr. Mahone's support of Mr. Sherman is at once helpful and hurtful, as there is a contention with him on the part of other Republican leaders as to the manner in which delegates are to be chosen, Mr. Mahone desiring the State Convention to name them all, while his opponents insist on district choice, according to the national rules. It is to be hoped Virginia will this time settle her own troubles, and not bring them again to Chicago.

THERE is a very large straw in the Connecticut breeze. At the meeting of the Democratic Committee, at New Haven, on Tuesday, to frame and issue a call for the State Convention, it was decided to omit in it all reference to or endorsement of “tariff reform” such as Mr. Cleveland is now endeavoring to secure.

Not only was this decision reached, but the vote in its behalf was 14 to 2.

The explanation of this sad set back to that excellent person, Mr. David A. Wells, and the other Free Trade philanthropists of Connecticut simply is that the Democratic State Committee would not assume, and will not until they are compelled, the odium of proposing Free Trade to the people of Connecticut. They see that the President is shooting Niagara, and they prefer not to go over the falls till they must.

THE success of the Republican party, in this Presidential campaign, depends upon the degree to which the working people believe in its efficiency as a Protectionist organization. If it should prevent the growth of this confidence by the nomination of any candidate not distinctly and positively in earnest about Protection, it would help dig its own grave. The battle is to be won or lost in States where the Tariff question is certain to be foremost, and almost alone, in serious discussion.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Times describes Mr. Joseph D. Weeks as helping Mr. Randall to prepare his revenue bill. But Mr. Weeks in his own paper, *The American Manufacturer*, of Pittsburg, treats the bill just as do its Republican critics generally. He praises it in general terms, but points out serious defects which must prevent the friends of Protection from voting for it.

SOME of our Republican contemporaries assail the Chinese Treaty on the ground that it does not bind the Chinese government to prohibit the emigration of Chinese laborers to this country. This is an absurd objection. We have no right to ask anything of the kind from China, and if it were promised us, it would avail us nothing. The most important Chinese port for emigrants is not under the control of China, and certainly the English authorities at Hong Kong are not going to stop the emigration. What is to be done in the matter must be done at our seaports and along our northern border. Let Mr. Bayard have the credit of having negotiated at least one decent treaty.

But no treaties will avail if the custom-house authorities on our Pacific coast are not trustworthy. The disclosures in the case of the San Francisco custom-house show that the provisions of the present law have been evaded in a cunning way by a conspiracy of officials and Chinese. Certificates are furnished to Chinamen resident in this country, who have no intention of going home. These are sent over to China and sold at a good price to Chinamen who wish to come to America. In this way a considerable addition to our Chinese population has been effected under the present administration. The only sure way to stop all such frauds is to adopt the Chinese method of establishing identity, *i. e.*, by an impression of the face of the thumb on softened sealing-wax. No two human beings have the same "wheel of fortune" there, but it is not possible so to describe other features of a Chinaman that no other shall be mistaken for him.

BILLS to grant pensions of \$2,000 a year to the widows of Generals Logan and Blair have passed the House, with 95 votes recorded against the former and 91 against the latter. The opposition to the bills was from the South almost entirely. The Old South is still unable to see why a general who fought to maintain the Union should be more an object of public regard than one who fought to destroy it. But there were Democrats on the floor, notably Mr. Bourke Cockran, of New York, who took the patriotic view, and thirty-six of them recorded their votes in the affirmative. We have not even yet reached the point at which the "God knows which was right" theory controls legislation.

THE International Conference of Women which has been in session at Washington, although composed exclusively of the friends of woman-suffrage, was a notable gathering, and its discussions and papers covered a wide range of topics. Especially inter-

esting was the account of what has been done to improve the condition of working-women by coöperation, in some of our great cities. This is a matter in which women's organizations could be greatly useful. If instead of running hither and thither in search of bargains, and acting in their own affairs on the hardest maxims of the old Political Economy, women would make a conscience of paying living wages and living prices, the hard lot of their poorer sisters would be vastly bettered. The Knights of Labor promised something of the sort at their last national assembly; but we have not heard of any practical outcome as yet.

Of course some of the utterances as to woman's political "rights" were extravagant. Mrs. Stanton even threatened us with a violent political revolution if they were not conceded. It is true that such revolutions generally are the work of tyrannical minorities; but we doubt if a feminine minority would prove capable of overbearing the calm indifference of nearly all men and the majority of women to these claims. There has been no such backset to the progress of the movement as it got from the organized resistance of Boston women to the proposal to impose upon them the duties and responsibilities of the suffrage.

The most distinguished women of the Conference united in a petition to the House of Representatives for the passage of the Blair bill. This was well enough; but we see little chance of the House ever having a chance to vote upon the measure. Mr. Carlisle's committee was too carefully organized to allow of even the courtesy of a report upon a measure twice sent down by the Senate.

IN New York the Assembly has passed Mr. Crosby's High License law by a vote of 66 to 61. There were six Republican votes in the minority, and one Democratic in the majority. The bill now goes to the Senate, where the Republicans are able to pass it, and to devolve upon Gov. Hill the responsibility of defeating it by his veto. As it has been carefully drafted to meet the constitutional objections he presented last year, he will be obliged to seek fresh excuses for not giving it his signature. The worst defect of the measure is that its enforcement is left to local boards of excise which can be prosecuted for the action they take on any application for license. Thus recently one such board was convicted of issuing a license where the requirements of the law had not been met by the applicants, and was punished severely by a fine. By parity of reasoning they can be sued and may be fined for refusing a license on grounds not expressly recognized by the law. Their discretion, therefore, is not absolute, as is that of our judges, and they cannot use their powers with vigor for the public protection.

The township and municipal elections in Michigan furnish fresh evidence of the advantages which accrue to the Republican party from moderate but firm legislation with regard to the liquor traffic. Under the local option law passed by a Republican legislature, the counties are left free to decide the question of license or no license for themselves. Already twenty-eight of them have voted against license. As a consequence the attrition of the party, on which the Democrats based their hopes of carrying the State, has ceased, and in the Monday elections the Republicans carried 86 towns and villages and the Democrats only 9, although the elections were made to turn upon national politics to an unusual degree.

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The debt of the city is reported at \$57,967,395.22, a reduction of \$13,002,646.48 since 1880. Instead of the expected deficit of \$328,024.93, there is a surplus this year of \$265,137.34, because of better economy in expenditure and the rise in the value of property. Under the new State law for the regulation of municipal finances, the city must continue to reduce its debt until it is not more than seven per cent. of the assessed valuation of property, and then may be permitted to increase it to 10 per cent. by special consent of the legislature. For this reason many important public improvements must be left to posterity, as our debt is over 9 per cent. of the value of property.

Among changes favored by the Mayor is the transfer of the Almshouse to some rural locality within the ample bounds of the city, the retention and extension of the Blockley hospital, and the conversion of the rest of the old Almshouse farm into a park. Also the substitution of Belgian blocks, or some other improved pavement, for the cobble-stones.

THE decision of Mr. Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, to build his new sugar refinery in Philadelphia, has been publicly and definitely announced. Ground has been bought for the building and its erection will begin as soon as the action of City Councils to vacate an unused and useless local street can be obtained. This new enterprise is one of great magnitude, and adds greatly to the industrial and commercial importance of Philadelphia. The capacity of the refinery is to be an output of nearly a million dollars' worth of crushed sugar per week, so that the value of the year's product may be put at nearly fifty millions.

So extensive an undertaking has, we fear, been accompanied by whispers of doubt. There is not apparently any ground for these. Mr. Spreckels is certainly in command of a very large capital, he has had great practical experience in sugar raising, importing, and refining, he has had full success in his ventures, and he gives every sign of going straight forward with the work here.

IN the hearing of the liquor license applications, there is an absurd and quite misplaced appearance of sympathy with some of those who are refused, according to the reporters. Many of the law-breakers are such "good fellows," and have offended in such a debonair way, that their patrons are exercised by their sorrows. Mr. Daniel Dougherty, who came all the way from New York to stand sponsor for an applicant, is quoted as expressing himself warmly and sadly in regard to the outcome. And we fear other gentlemen may feel hurt at the misfortunes of the places they frequent. Strict regulation may be well enough in certain localities,—say the Fourth Ward, for example,—but not in others,—as for instance the Eighth.

Sad as it may appear to some, the scrutiny given to localities must have an excellent effect. An emphatic check has been given to the business of girdling the new city-hall with saloons. The vile purlieus of Sansom street, South Eighth street, and Race street, have been treated as they deserved. And the region from Franklin to Tenth streets, just north of the old City boundary, may expect to be treated as the southern half of the same district has been.

THE Manitoba quarrel has been settled by the concession of everything that province demanded from the Dominion government. The monopoly claimed by the Canada Pacific Railroad has been set aside. The Manitobans are given leave to find an outlet by rail for their crops across the frontier. And it is said that the Dominion will have to pay the C. P. R. R. the sum of \$12,000,000 by way of compensation. But that is not the most serious loss. Such a settlement as this must shake the very fabric of the Dominion. It will encourage every other discontented province to insist on getting its own terms when any dispute arises. What has happened in Manitoba this year, will happen in Nova Scotia or British Columbia a year hence. The days of the Dominion are numbered.

And yet it is hard to see how the Ottawa government could do otherwise. It is gathering the harvest of two great mistakes. The first was in organizing the British Provinces of North America into a loose, ramshackle confederacy of English colonies, with legal rights of secession secured to the individual provinces, instead of consolidating them into an independent nation. The second was in plunging this loose confederacy deeply into debt to build political railroads with a monopoly of inter-colonial trade. For fear of the exercise of the right of withdrawal, Canada has been obliged to cancel this monopoly, and to go still deeper into debt to save her previous investments.

THE overthrow of a weak, compromise ministry in France, and the substitution of another of able Radicals without a majority in the National Assembly, seems to be regarded very extensively as indicating that Gen. Boulanger is a living force in French politics. The chief excuse for this supposition is that his retirement from the army had occurred a very short time before the debate on the revision of the Constitution which precipitated the Cabinet crisis. But as only four members of the Assembly belong to Boulanger's party, it is not probable that his dismissal much affected that of M. Tirard and his cabinet.

The new ministry is as strong as any formed in France since the death of M. Gambetta. But it is not coherent, and it has against it the array of Conservatives and moderate Republicans, who together constitute a majority. It therefore is altogether probable that it will have its choice between resignation and an appeal to the people in a general election. Indeed things have come to that pass in France that no section of the Assembly can organize a lasting government.

ITALY seems to have embarked on the proverbially unprofitable business of shearing a wild boar, in her war upon Habesh, or as we call it Abyssinia. The country is poor and barren, with miasma and fevers in some localities; the people warlike and savage fighters. Their forces may be crushed by the improved weapons of modern civilization. But by no device could the country be made a profitable possession, and nothing but the craze for colonial possessions and dependencies, which has seized Western Europe, can account for so foolish an undertaking as this war. As it is the Italian army is not crushed because King John cannot get supplies enough to enable his army to advance, and is not victorious because it cannot leave its base of supplies for an advance into the country. Both sides undoubtedly are heartily sick of the barren and absurd conflict.

MORE OF RESTRICTED LICENSE.

THE board of judges have finished the consideration of the second batch of wards, and announced their conclusions. They now have covered the whole of the old city from Vine to South streets, and all the district below South St., and they are proceeding with those wards north of Vine St. which were added to Philadelphia by consolidation in 1854.

The same principles controlled their action in the case of these five wards, as in the seven which preceded them. Due weight was given to the reports of the police, the remonstrances of neighbors, the location of the saloons, and the general evidence that the applicants are law-abiding citizens. The consequence of this searching test is that even a smaller proportion of applications has been granted than in the former series of wards. Of 548 applications for a license to sell liquor, only 212 have been granted and 6 held under advisement. And the experience of the difficulty in obtaining qualified bondsmen in the former wards indicates that not even these 212 will be able to take out the license they are authorized to obtain. It is seen that it is a very serious matter to become a bondsman for a dealer who may forfeit his license by any infraction of the law, and who is quite certain to be watched as saloon-keepers have not been watched heretofore. Everybody knows that the habits of lawlessness and recklessness

which characterize the representatives of this business will not be exterminated in a day. Indeed we feel safe in predicting that a very considerable portion of the licenses now granted will be forfeited before the year is out.

The court has the support of public opinion in proceeding with an entire disregard of the question of revenue. The object of the new law is not to increase the revenue of the city or the State, but to put a dangerous business under restriction. A higher license fee was specified in the belief that this would of itself reduce very greatly the number of the saloons. And the very large proportion of them that did not apply for a license on the new terms, even when it was supposed that the court would proceed very leniently in the consideration of applications, shows that this was an effective obstacle in many cases, although there is no doubt that the severer requirements as to endorsers and bondmen contributed to the same result. The judges, therefore, are moving directly on the line of the law's intention when they put the protection of the public before revenue to the City Treasury.

It is, however, a very proper suggestion that the fee fixed by the law is very much too low, and should be raised at once. When only 212 applicants out of 548 receive a license, the monopoly secured to these makes the business so much more profitable that \$1,000, or even \$2,000 a year, instead of \$500, would be not unreasonable, and it would give a still higher degree of security against violations of the restrictive provisions. In the High License law just passed by the New York Assembly, the license to sell spirits in cities was fixed first at \$2,000, and was reduced to \$1,000 at the instance of the one Democratic member who voted for it.

The judges have placed themselves on unassailable ground, by dealing equally with all classes. This is most emphatically illustrated in the refusal of a license to sell at the Academy of Music, at the time when balls are given there. Calmly considered, the very application for such a license was surprising. No possible ground could be assigned to justify it. Independent of the manifest unfitness of suggesting that intoxicating liquors ought to be given, in any special case, to those who are passing the hours of night in the excitement of dancing, public opinion has been fully agreed to condemn the public dancing-halls, or "music-halls," which at times have been endeavoring to get a foot-hold in the city. Intoxicants and dancing, it has been agreed, should not be mixed, and the police a few months ago, made an earnest demonstration against the combination, under the conditions established by the old law. The balls at the Academy stand, of course, on the same foundation. There can be no partition of the law according to class, or according to wealth. Rich and poor stand before it on an equality. To have admitted any exception would have been to deprive it of its claim to respect.

From this vigorous application of the law to all cases equally, we augur a new day for Philadelphia. For the first time since the War, at least, the lawless element in our city has been made to feel that the law is stronger than they. Centres of disturbance have been resolutely attacked, schools of vice have been brought under control. The most dangerous traffic carried on within the city has been put in bonds for its good behavior. A large part of the noble army of loafers whom the traffic supported have been notified to find employment in some honest trade, or to betake themselves to some locality where unlicensed traffic may still prevail. The saloon interest has been reduced to such dimensions, as that it must cease to exercise a dominant influence in our politics. And the magistrate has become indeed "a terror to evil-doers, and a praise and a protection to them that do well."

But after all, this is but the negative half of the work. "Nothing is destroyed until it has been replaced," Comte says. The saloon is the index of a social need, which must be met in some more wholesome way. It is the gathering-place of a large population, which has no other social opportunity, and which finds no other vent for its waste energy and unemployed time. If the benevolent people of our city are awake to their opportunity, they

can achieve a great and permanent gain this year. They can replace the saloon. One of those refused a license in the Thirtieth Ward has been secured already for a coffee-tavern by Bethany Church. Why should not every church in the city furnish the men and the means to manage a similar enterprise? Why not add to this in every ward a good public library and reading-room, open to the whole people of the ward, and dissociated from sectarian and partisan characteristics of any kind? Why not supplement this with ward colleges for workingmen and working women, such as Maurice and Hughes established for the same class in London? Now is the time to move in the matter, and if we move promptly, we even may see in the not distant future that wonderful result, a great Public Library for Philadelphia.

AFTER ALL, WHAT IS POETRY?—II.

IN an article of that enticing kind which invites without attempting criticism, Mr. Williams has propounded the question always new and old, yet never sufficiently answered because constantly altering its formula to suit the times—the question which agitated Pope and Dryden equally with Coleridge and Wordsworth: What is poetry?

The six definitions given in Mr. Williams's paper are thoroughly representative of the average thought upon so mooted a subject; but at least four of them would seem to be the dicta of those who read without discrimination as to the essence of poetry. It would be futile to assert that religion, ethics, emotion, philosophy have no part in it; because if we choose to analyze the greatest examples, we may readily discover all these elements commixed with a myriad more in that organic creation, which like every growth of nature, contains portions of every other. In a lyric like the "Ode to a Nightingale" there is evident to the philosophic reader that metaphysical inquiry concerning the "to be or not to be" which his eye is in search of; for the emotional reader there is sentiment and passion—more refined than he may be accustomed to in prose-romances—but still warm and luxurious; for the religious reader there is abundant yearning after the life that is not; and the ethically inclined may discover the honesty of purpose and high morality of tone which are the objects of his inquiry. But if we attempt to define the charm of this poem, which has been called the most exquisite production of English lyrical verse, do we look at it from either of these sides? Do we feel the impress of its philosophic more than its emotional element? Is the ethical the thing which makes it forever a joy? Have we got from it nothing but religious aspiration, the longing for a better existence beyond the "world unseen"? Evidently there is something else than these which constitutes the pleasure and benefit of reading such a song. It is the beauty, the summing-up of all the constituents; the pervading atmosphere formed of nature, art, and thought which makes it a poem; and it is the intensity of these three which makes it a great poem.

The first definition, "The interpretation of the Beautiful," and the fourth, "The verbal embodiment of the principle of Beauty, whether in prose or verse," have in them partial statements of the truth, but in defining poetry *per se* it is curious to find the essential attribute of rhythm omitted or only slightly recognized by five of the symposium. With regard to the first definition, it may have been that in answering the question, "What is poetry?" the definer considered the rhythmic form to be taken for granted; but the fourth specially states that Beauty, pure and simple, is poetry, and the rest, saving only the fifth, imply that though ethics, philosophy, etc., are essentials, yet rhythm is not. These are, therefore, only one-sided definitions of what poetry truly is. They miss altogether the fundamental idea which differentiates words arranged rhythmically from words arranged prosaically. The distinction is clear if we take a delicate song which depends for its life as well upon the inner music of its diction as upon the beauty of its import. The famous "Lines to an Indian Air," put prosaically might have some value as the expression of deep emotion; but thus would be robbed of the lyrical movement which acts as soul to the body of the thought. Or if it be said that this song states nothing very profound, turn to Tennyson's "I held it truth with him who sings," and sever the thought from the music which is, of course, a product of the especial rhythm employed—will the same ideas expressed in prose, even of the best, be equal in beauty to those which the poet has clad in garments of harmony? At least they will not be poetry, because the one thing which renders them (not poetical—they are so intrinsically—but) into poetry, which is the expression of the poetical, would be absent. That they are poetical is due to the fact that they may, in accordance with the laws of selective art, become the material for poetic, (rhythmic) treatment.

Poetry, then, would seem to be an expression of the beautiful poetically,—that is, in rhythm,—with no thought of the moral or philosophical or emotional; because if any one of those elements, where all are equally represented, predominates over the other, the work produced ceases to be poetry and becomes an expression of philosophic or moral or some other truth. "Infinite symbolism belongs to all nature," says George Eliot, and if the poet re-creates something beautiful out of the abounding life of nature, he performs at the same time the office of moral, philosophic, and emotional teacher. His part in the great scheme is the seizure of new beauty, interpretable in song, out of the ever-thronging images of truth which nature presents to his eye. Miracles are not the infractions of law, they are new combinations of its material; and these, having been the medium of interpretation from the earliest times, the poet continues to perform and exhibit them, only with the clearer exposition with which verse avails him. He must be a seer, but his seeing is concerned with the mystery of beauty, which is his only avenue of approach to the infinite.

The fact, so often observed, that when one wants to define poetry in an unreflective moment he adopts the negative form, saying: Not religious poetry, nor didactic poetry, but — poetry, is sufficient recognition that these qualifying adjectives identify something which is not considered wholly poetical, but which, taking the rhythmic method, essays to express what the mind instinctively denies that title to. And from this it becomes plain enough those who define poetry as didactics or religion demand the that rhythmic form, because if it were not so, such a work as "Lewes's "History of Philosophy" might justly, from their standpoint, be called a collection of poems, which, to those who are familiar with the enormous tomes, will appear an obvious joke.

Here, then, seems to be the rock upon which the members of the symposium split: all that is poetical is not poetry; does not become poetry until it has been turned by the touch-stone of genius or the higher talent into the rhythmic form. Poetry is pure Beauty turned into song, not philosophy, not emotion, not religion, not ethics, but all of these fused into the being of Beauty, which is truth, giving forth its sufficient lesson by simply existing.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

THE FUN AND PATHOS OF OLD IRELAND.¹

WE must confess to ignorance of Mr. McAnally, but he seems to be an American of the Celtic Irish stock, and he speaks in the preface of a recent visit to Ireland, in which he traversed every county in the island. Everywhere he found the local storyteller, whose narrative overflows with Celtic wit and an Hibernian humor which even the bitter struggle for the nation's rights has not quenched. The English say that the battle for Home Rule has put an end to Irish fun. They no longer meet with the Irishman whom Lover, Lever, Carleton, and Griffin have made familiar to English readers. We doubt if ever English travelers in Ireland, known to be such, did meet them. We see no great evidence even in Mr. Thackeray's account of his journey that he saw much of this side of Irish character. If he had, he probably would not have written so bitterly as he afterwards did of Irish matters. But American travelers, who have any perception of fun and pathos, find the hearts of the people open to them. One such recently told us that every question, whether put to street-gamin or peasant, was sure to elicit humor or pathos in the reply. And Mr. McAnally by this volume of good stories, so recently collected, shows that there is no lack of either to those who care for them, and whom the people know to be in sympathy with their aspirations as a nation.

The stories gather for the most part around the historical monuments, the natural wonders of the island, or the superstitions of the people. Of the first class are the stories of Athenry and its castle, the Rock of Cashel and the Round Towers. Of the second, the stories of the lakes and the Giant's Causeway. Of the third, are the stories of the Pookas, the enchanted island, the Banshee, the Fairies, the Giants, and the Devil. The chapter on the Police stands outside of all three. Mr. McAnally's method is to begin by a few pages of description, in which the interest of the subject is put before his readers in the ordinary way; and then he gives one or more stories as he got them from the common people. How far he has reproduced the exact form of the original narrative, we do not undertake to say. We rather suspect him of some literary adaptation of what he heard to the uses of his book. But he certainly has preserved the local coloring, and the sly humor, the racy speech of the Irish peasant, and has kept himself well within the limitations of the popular horizon. We can say from

¹IRISH WONDERS: The Ghost, Giants, Pookas, Demons, Leprechauns, Banshees, Fairies, Witches, Widows, Old Maids, and other Marvels of the Emerald Isle. Popular Tales as told by the People. By D. R. McAnally, Jr. Illustrated by H. R. Heaton. Pp. xi. and 218. With 68 wood engravings. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

direct observation that this is exactly the style in which the Irishman does tell a story, when he is at his best in the work.

To obtuse minds much of the humor, like Irish bulls, will seem pure stupidity. Thus when the story deals with the "kings," on whom Irish imagination lingers so lovingly, the peasant-narrator does not attempt to depict the kingly ways of those old times. He makes the kings peasants. The daughter of the King of Athenry is "coorted" by no less than seven neighbor kings "an' whin they folly'd the Princess to church," her father "was as proud as a paycock to see thim settin' behind her wid their crowns in a row undher the sate." And "whin she paled the pitaties fur the ould king's brekquest, sure wan o' thim 'ud be givin' her the pitaties, another wan 'ud catch the palin', an' the rest lookin' on wid the invy shinin' out o' their faces." At last she gives them all the slip, and runs off with the King of Galway. The news is brought by "wan of the King's tinants," who "met her in the road ridin' wid him on a car, an' had a bundle undher her arrum," which contained "her besht gown." And so of no less a king than Brian Boru, who anticipated the victory of Clontarf by taming the pooka. "Jist betune us, they do say that afore he married the quane, he was the laddy-buck wid the wimmen, an' many's the night the poor king was as wide awake as a hare from sun to sun wid the quane a-go stherin' at him about that same." These incongruities are the fruit not of ignorance, but of intention. They are as patent in their fun to the narrator as to the auditor. So when the Irishman tells you a story about "the good people," and adds "an' if ye don't belave it, the glen's still there, that they call the fairy glen to this blessed day," he is just as well aware as anybody of the real value of such evidence. But the Saxon too often misses the Celtic subtlety which underlies the humor of the Irish, equally with the wit of the French.

But humor is not the only although the predominant element in these stories. That of "The Sexton of Cashel" is as pathetically beautiful as anything we know in popular literature. It is the story of the drowned girl, whose spirit summoned her true lover to come and stay with her on the old Rock, which now is the home only of the dead. "Fur sixty-wan years was he on the Rock, an' never left it, but he'd sometimes show himself in the day whin there was a berryin', an' say 'Ye've brought me another frind' and help in the work." In another respect this story stands in contrast to the general tone of the work. If we may trust Mr. McAnally, the Irish peasants are great misogynists, with especially bad opinions of widows. Even in this story there are gibes at the sex, which sound strangely from the lips of the chastest and the most chivalrous peasantry of the world. But Nora, who died rather than marry another than the lover she called to her graveside, is a portrait which honors her sex.

We wish Mr. McAnally had found some other symbol than *th* for the Irish blunt *t*, made by putting the end of the tongue flat against the upper teeth and then pronouncing *t*. Americans generally read the words in which it occurs as though it were an ordinary *th*. Again it may be that Mr. McAnally has met Irishmen who say *shape* for *sheep*, *quane* for *queen*, and the like. But we never have seen them or heard them on either side of the ocean. Generally the Irish do give the old English sound of *ea* which still remains in *great*. And in a few other words by attraction they have an *ay* sound where usage requires *ee*. But these are few and exceptional. And we have heard Irishmen of all the provinces saying *praties*, but none saying *pitaties*. But these are trifles in comparison with the genuine and racy fun and enjoyment all lovers of the Green Isle will find in this well written and admirably illustrated book.

R. E. T.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

ALTHOUGH, like the borrowed dictionary, the story is not well told, yet the information contained in the last two reports of the Bureau of Education at Washington is exceedingly valuable, not only as displaying the actual condition of instruction in the United States, but as indicating its various tendencies and processes. These reports are very slow in coming from the press, that for 1886 only appearing at the close of the following year, but the more recent publications contain many new and tentative lines of investigation to show the relation of the various grades of education to each other and to the country. Thus in the last report attention has been particularly directed to the relative patronage of classical and scientific instruction. Of 346 institutions for superior instruction, not exclusively confined to young women, and authorized to confer degrees, all but 57 had scientific as well as classical departments, while there were 67 purely technical and scientific schools of the same grade besides. From the returns, therefore, there are ten more institutions for superior education in science than for the so-called liberal arts in the United States. When it is remembered that the old classical course had undisputed control of education from the founding of

Harvard until, in 1824, the first strictly scientific school was established at New Haven under the name of "Sheffield," this present preponderance of the latter type of instruction indicates either a revolution in the tastes of students, or a diffusion of laboratory and cabinet training among classes who formerly got little or no education whatever. It would be pleasant to accept the latter reflection, but there is not sufficient reason to do so. For while in institutions for superior instruction the choice of classical studies still preponderates over scientific studies, the ratio is steadily receding. The Commissioner estimates that in four years from 1882 it fell from 70.3 per cent. to 64.4 for the whole country. This conclusion was based upon imperfect returns, so that he could only survey the portion of the whole field which sufficiently answered his inquiries. But in New England, where the statistics are more methodically and carefully supplied, during the same four years the classical students sank from 79 to 70.9 per cent. of the whole undergraduate population of her universities and colleges. These facts indicate in a general way that a liberal education is gradually ceasing to be preliminary to professional study.

But there is very direct evidence that the tendency to divorce culture from professional life has gone to startling extremes. The last government report shows that of youth pursuing the study of theology, only 21 per cent. were college graduates. In other words, last year there were 5,012 persons qualifying themselves for the pulpit by a system which ignores the necessity for general scholarship and the discipline acquired in achieving it. There were not quite half as many students at the same time devoting themselves to law as to theology, and the percentage of college graduates was slightly better. Yet there were but 702 of them who could produce the evidence of regular training either in science or the liberal arts, and 2,352 who could not. The lowest decadence has fallen upon the profession of medicine. Into this pursuit over 16,000 young men were pressing. Of these only 919 were college bred, while 15,488 were rash enough to rush into a pursuit calling for highly disciplined powers and habits of accuracy and research, without any adequate preliminary preparation. This deplorable divorce between general and professional education, which commits the physical, social, and spiritual guidance of the people to men who have neither the ambition nor the force of character to acquire a respectable training, is not for the general good. Fortunately for the public health, it has been estimated that nearly half of those who receive medical diplomas soon drop out of the practice of physic from sheer incompetency to awaken a supporting faith in their qualifications.

Some light is thrown upon this subject by an examination of the attitude of the state and of the money-giving public towards the support of professional schools. There are 366 of them in the United States exclusively devoted to law, medicine, and theology; and their average endowment is only \$30,000 each. More specifically, the 142 theological schools have \$45,083 apiece invested in their plants, 49 law schools have \$8,490 each, and the 175 medical colleges have \$23,439. Altogether their whole property in building and equipments amounted to less than \$11,000,000 for the entire country, and that in a country in which private benefactions to education in the single year of 1871 amounted to \$8,435,000, and in those for 1873 to \$8,238,000. Evidently there is no deep conviction in the country that professional life bears any important relation to the public weal, and where such apathy exists there is little reason to wonder that incompetent persons should press into positions which very few seem to consider places of much responsibility or importance. The justification of state and private indifference to these professional schools seems chiefly to lie in the notion that nothing should be done to help men get a specific vocation or remunerative business. As soon as the student approaches preparation to earn a livelihood, the conclusion is jumped to that now he has passed into a pure business realm, and nothing should be done to facilitate that. But this wide-spread notion has little substance in it. There is no education, not even that of the primary grades, that does not increase the pupil's capacity to earn a living. Moreover, the notion is very partially applied, for money is freely raised by taxation and given by patrons of learning to maintain scientific schools, which are virtually turning men out by the hundreds every year into what are unorganized professions adapted to the fast diversifying demands of complex modern society. Then, too, the reason for being generous to educational causes is not first the advantage of the pupil, but the well-being of the community. It is not to the advantage of the public that its physical ills should be left to empiric treatment, or its civil relations be tinkered by illiterate men, or its spiritual aspirations be guided by those who do not aspire to self-discipline.

Of law and medicine it should be said that the lack of adequate endowments for their schools operates to make their professors dependent on tuition fees. These gentlemen can hardly be expected to exert much repression upon unqualified students when by so doing they impair their own emoluments. They may claim

to sell their lectures in the open market and that they are not bound to select their customers. They may also allege that their course does little mischief to the community, since in the fierce struggle for existence the feeble lawyers and doctors go to the wall. But such arguments are quite aside from the real issue that concerns the educationalist. For him the improvement of each branch of instruction is an aim never to be forgotten. And it is a matter of deep general interest to lift the practice of the three recognized professions to a higher plane of character and usefulness.

Fortunately the experience of the medical schools at Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota universities is that the emoluments of teachers are not lowered by raising the standards of entrance and graduation examinations, nor by prolonging the courses of study. On the contrary, the better the school the higher the character of its patronage. It has been suggested that the interference of the state might be invoked to raise the standards of secular professions. The law might prescribe conditions upon which young men should be allowed to practice law and medicine. But this hope must prove a broken reed, since it involves bringing thirty-eight commonwealths to a uniform legislation, and, what is more important, to a uniform enforcement of it.

The most effectual check upon the tendency of unqualified youth to enter professional schools is exerted by those institutions which unite them with collegiate and scientific under-graduate departments. This means that our best prospects lie in the development of our university systems. There should be no more separate professional schools created. Those that now exist independently should be brought into connection with foundations for general culture. Concentration and the university scheme are the most hopeful agencies for lifting our three great professions to a position worthy of the country.

D. O. KELLOGG.

PROMENADES FOR THE PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIANS are justly proud of Fairmount Park, albeit they have not cared to add to its natural beauties all that art in harmony with nature might effect. But Fairmount Park, extensive though it is, and abounding in views over hill and dale, over wood and river, as well as in leafy coverts by brook and spring, does not entirely fill all the requisites of a park for the people. Its position in the north-west of the settled portion of the city and county's territory renders it almost inaccessible to the major part of the working classes, *i. e.*, the classes which, whether they work with hands or brain, or both combined, are compelled to labor from seven to ten or more hours every day but Sunday. The minority of these classes—that portion which resides within a mile or so of the Park, can enjoy the fresh air and the shady walks of Lansdowne or Lemon Hill upon a summer evening, or, if well-to-do, can, while the season permits, occasionally glance at the picturesque beauties of the Wissahickon from a seat in a vehicle; but the majority can only reach the Park upon Sundays and holidays. That small section of the five square miles which lies south of Girard Avenue is probably visited by more people than all the remainder, yet Fairmount proper and Lemon Hill are so far away from the eastern and southern parts of the city that none who think about the matter need wonder why the inhabitants of these localities prefer the diminutive and not particularly attractive Ridgeway Park. In any case, the best way to wean individuals or societies from inferior ways or things is to give them a chance to get something better, and it is high time for Philadelphia to begin to turn its attention to "Parks for the People."

Every Philadelphian working-man or woman is, of course, thankful that he or she is an American, and especially that he is a Philadelphian. Nevertheless, were he a Frenchman or a Spaniard, he would have some privileges which no inhabitant of these States can attain. He would be able in five minutes or less to reach the planted promenade—the poplar-lined alameda, to walk to and fro under leafy boughs amid the scent of roses and the ripple of cooling waters, or to rest his limbs upon a bench without the company of the inevitable "tough" of Anglo-Saxon lands. All this he could find in every city, large or small, throughout the countries mentioned—countries whose inhabitants are so benighted that they prefer to stay where they were born rather than emigrate to the region of the Stars and Stripes. The Teuton has his public park also, but the band and the beer form an integral part of it, and he can get those even in Philadelphia.

Broad, tree-planted avenues, with a belt of greensward on each side, an occasional flower-bed, and comfortable benches at intervals, would, were they present in this city, supply in great part the lack of small public parks. But where can such an avenue be found in all the wearisome red-brick-lined miles of our streets? Washington abounds with fine wide avenues, well-kept gardens, and squares with fountains and seats, but Philadelphia encloses her open spaces behind brick walls, and they are private

instead of public. When William Penn laid out his sylvanian city a street fifty feet in width was considered ample, and the idea of one a hundred feet wide must have seemed a vast one to the worthy gentleman. To his credit be it said, he gave us two such, and thus proved himself superior to his successors. Trees upon a street which measures only forty-one feet from the foot of the projecting steps of the brick mansion on one side to that of the equally projecting steps of the correspondingly-colored and shaped house opposite to it are an anomaly—it might almost be said a nuisance. The greenness of the scum of the never-running gutters is increased by them, as is the quantity of decaying material which lurks between the cobblestones. They also conspicuously assist in diversifying the surface of our brick sidewalks. All they need is a few square feet of unpaved space around their butts, yet this little is denied them. The few square feet would leave no sidewalk.

It is not likely that the Quaker city will possess many broad avenues of the kind described until several decades of improvement have passed away. To purchase sufficient ground to double the width of a street in the thickly-inhabited portions of the city, where every site is worth as much or more than a lofty structure built upon it, needs an amount of public spirit—of pride in the native city which, as the history of older cities on another continent teaches, needs centuries to develop. Yet every town which lies along the course of a river can have at least one such broad avenue—call it a boulevard if you like, though we have no ramparts to level in order to make it—and Philadelphia, which spans the neck of the amphora formed by the curves of two fine rivers, can have two, or even three. It is beside the rivers that the old Castilians laid out their alamedas, and the twang of the guitar resounding every evening from the wide-open *ventanas* of balcony after balcony, owes most of its mellowness to the rippling waters and rustling leaves that accompany it. Think of the glorious possibilities in this direction to a city which has three river fronts—not upon sluggish streams like the Cam of old Cambridge or the Leam at the Spa near Shakespeare's birthplace, but tidal rivers—rivers the water in which and the air over which must move and change perpetually!

What have we now? Let us essay to walk upon the Schuylkill banks within the bounds of the actual city—not in the far north of Fairmount Park, but in the purlieus of Callowhill, Arch, Market or South streets. We cannot promenade parallel to the stream, for there is neither driveway nor path, so perforce we must locate ourselves upon a bridge in order to see the river. Looking over the parapet, we perceive that Philadelphia has sold her birthright. On the western bank, from the Zoological Gardens to Market street, line after line of steel rails, intermingled with sheds, engine houses, and cattle yards, occupy the place that ought to have been the evening promenade and resting-place of the tired-out workers of trans-Schuylkillia. Farther to the south lies a neglected region of marble and coal yards mingled still with the parallel lines of the P. R. R.

On the eastern bank of the same district was a few years since a congeries of empty lots, shanties, and gas works, but it could have been improved had not the city, in an evil hour, permitted another railroad corporation to lay its tracks along the water's edge, and thus usurp the rights of the citizens of a million-voiced city.

Let us turn to the Delaware. Unlike the smaller river, it can be coasted on foot. There is a quay. Not a noble one by any means—no broad, well-paved area like the quays at Paris or even at Rouen, yet still a quay, and, it may truthfully be said, one equal to anything of the kind New York can show. On one side it is bordered by low brick structures redolent of produce in various stages of preservation, while on the other, rickety and dilapidated wooden sheds which do not even succeed in looking picturesque, threaten to collapse into the bilge-water beneath. The Thames at London was like this not many decades since, and had been so for centuries. Must the Delaware embankment stay in embryo as long as that of the Thames? San Francisco, which before 1849 was but a Jesuit mission and a few huts, has seen the necessity of erecting extensive quays and warehouses, and set to work at them a decade ago.

It would be far less costly to build along the Delaware and the Schuylkill quays a hundred and fifty or two hundred feet in width than it will prove to be not to do so. The city is malarious, it is unsewered, it is given up to money-making, and has neglected sanitation. The quays which should be formed along the rivers should cover the two main collecting sewers of the city, and would thus subserve not only utilitarian and recreational purposes, but also those of public sanitation. Two main sewers, one along each side of the peninsula, should unite near the junction of the rivers, where the sewage should either be treated for the removal of its solid matter, or should be conveyed to lowlands now lacking culture through needed fertilizers.

W. N. L.

THE NEW CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA.¹

EXCEPTING the man who has had practical experience in the making of an encyclopædia, no one is likely to appreciate exactly how much difficulty attends the satisfactory production of such a work. When there is so great an ambition as to present in a single series of volumes the whole circle of human knowledge, the demand is made for a courageous and deep-pocketed publisher, a broad-minded and learned editor, and a corps of writers of exceptional intelligence, who combine literary art with special knowledge. The cost of an encyclopædia to its publisher is a sum which would surprise most people, but a greater problem than the necessary capital in found in the editorial oversight. The editor must himself have an encyclopædic mind. He must estimate the relative importance of every topic. He must have such an acquaintance with the great circle of facts, that he will be able to bring each part into a just relation with all the others. Such editors are rare. Not only has no man mastered all knowledge, but scarcely any one has so sound a judgment of all its branches that he can arrange them fairly and in due proportion.

The encyclopædia of the Messrs. Chambers is a good work for popular use. It is held within moderate proportions by making the articles simple and not permitting them to become technical. The plan of its construction has been much less ambitious than the *Britannica*, and instead of twenty volumes or more, this has been, and is again to be, finished in ten. The present edition is a revision of the earlier one, begun in 1859 and completed in 1868, and it has gained materially in the process of development and correction. In a comparison of the first volume of the earlier edition with the volume now issued, many changes will be noticed. Some articles of minor importance have been dropped, some have been reduced in length, and some have been edited and corrected, while, on the other hand, new ones have been introduced and other old ones much expanded. A glance over the pages suggests some details of this process of improvement. Among new articles of importance are those on Agnosticism and Edmond About. Thirty years ago the former was not a live subject, and the latter had not risen to fame. Several articles are much expanded, and improved as to details; to note simply a few of these in the opening pages, Absenteeism is changed for the better in its point of view, and refers to holding of land in America by English owners; Acclimatisation is much more full and intelligent; Afghanistan is greatly extended and has a good map; Africa is doubled in length, and has a map showing, on one side, the physical, and on the other the political face of the country; and Agriculture is rewritten and developed. Even Achilles has a better article than in the old edition, and that on Adam and Eve is greatly extended and improved.

One of the features of the new edition is the introduction of a number of articles on American topics by writers on this side. In this corps will be recognized several competent workers on books of reference—Dr. Joseph Thomas, Dr. Chas. W. Greene, Prof. J. P. Lamberton, Mr. Charles Morris, Mr. William Jacobs; and other literary men, including Mr. W. S. Walsh, the editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*, and Col. A. K. McClure, of the *Times*. Dr. Greene's contributions include the articles on Alaska, America, American Indians, Andes, Arkansas, and Baltimore. Colonel McClure contributes George Bancroft,—quite a brief article, however. Mr. Morris makes a good notice of Audubon. That upon the Argentine Republic is by Señor Quesada, minister of that nation to the United States; and that upon Arizona is by Rev. J. N. Rawlings. Both are good articles, and the latter has a good map,—as the former ought also to have. We may observe as to maps in the work, that they form an important and valuable feature. Altogether, there are sixteen of these, including physical and geographical, the subjects being Africa, Alabama, Alaska, the two Americas, Arizona, Arkansas, Asia, Atlantic Ocean, Australasia, and Austria-Hungary. There are also numerous illustrations, most of which, the publishers state, are new.

The list of contributors to the work includes many competent authorities and good writers. It begins with Canon Isaac Taylor, and ends with Mr. Thomas Davidson. Professors Mahaffy writes of *Æschylus*, Prof. James Geikie, of the Alps and other geological topics, Mr. Baring-Gould of Apparitions and Arthur, Prince Kraptokine of Asia. Mr. Davidson's article on Basques is a particularly interesting contribution, though long, we should say, in proportion to the general scheme of the work.

Without making any comparisons with other encyclopædias, of more extended or more limited scope and larger or smaller cost, it may be said with fairness that *Chambers* has a field of its own, and holds it worthily. The price in cloth is only three dollars a volume, and the entire cost, therefore, in this binding, will be but thirty dollars. With the important changes, corrections, and en-

¹ CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge. New Edition. Vol. I. A to Beaufort. Pp. 824. London and Edinburgh: William and Robert Chambers; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

largements that have now been made, the addition of maps, and the contribution of new articles, including those specially written for this country, it becomes a valuable work of reference, well adapted to the use of professional people as well as the ordinary reader. We should add that the type and printing are excellent, and the paper remarkably good.

WEEKLY NOTES.

THE discussion of the question "What is Poetry?" seems to have been started up among Philadelphia literary people by the paper read by Mr. Ernest Rhys, of London, before the Contemporary Club, two months ago,—to which we referred at the time. In last week's issue of THE AMERICAN we printed some suggestive comments upon current opinions, by Mr. Williams, and in this issue Mr. Morris continues the discussion. Other papers on the same theme are in the editor's hands, and will be printed. Whether a satisfactory and harmonious conclusion shall be reached or not, the comparison of views and friction of criticism are healthy, and will at least assist the formation of an intelligent judgment.

It may be mentioned, as we pass, that the Contemporary Club has again sent out its cards for a hearing of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's address on "The Future of Democracy in Britain." This was announced for the March meeting, but as that chanced most unhappily to concur in time with the "blizzard" of Tuesday the 13th, neither Mr. Carnegie nor many of the Club's members and guests were able to be present. Mr. Carnegie's topic seems alike to challenge the adherent of class rule and to incite the friend of democracy: it will be rather surprising if it does not lead to an interesting discussion.

THE firm adherence of the Friends' Free Library at Germantown to the policy of excluding works of fiction may perhaps impair but certainly does not destroy the popularity of the institution. The report for 1887 shows that 1,400 persons are now on the register as applicants for the privilege of using the books or reading-room, 408 of these having been added during the year. There were 12,185 volumes loaned out, and the visits to the library numbered 21,069, an average of 413 per week, or nearly 70 a day. As the library is not large,—it contains but 13,739 volumes,—these figures show public appreciation and use of its contents.

The direction in which the library directs its energies, in the absence of the attractions of fiction, is indicated by its list of purchases during the year. These were 623 in number, classified as follows: history 175, science 108, biography 94, travels 66, juvenile 35, educational 19, miscellaneous 126. Those taken out by readers did not correspond exactly to this order. Juvenile led off with 2,829, travels followed with 2,250, history had 1,850, biography 1,828, science 1,228, educational 200, and miscellaneous 2,000—the inference being that the lively incidents presented in the "juvenile" books and the experiences of travel and adventures served to some degree to fill the void left by the absence of the novels and romances.

It seems that our occasional friend and whilom visitor, the chief of England critics after the fashion of Sainte-Beuve, and the son of a father whose remembrance we all cherish as not only a splendid man of the English sort, but even a good and worthy one of any type,—our neighbor Mr. Matthew Arnold, in short, has written for one of the English magazines an alarmingly bilious description of America and the Americans. Our information concerning it is derived, as yet, from a long cable dispatch sent by the excellent Mr. Smalley, of London, to the *Tribune*, and from this it appears that the only parallel to Mr. Arnold's present diatribe is that which was sent forth some time ago by a light-headed young Briton who visited us, known as Sir Lepel Griffin. As we now recollect, "Sir Lepel" saw nothing at all on this side of the water that met his approval, or reached the high standard to which he was accustomed, so that if Mr. Arnold has pitched himself on the same key the concert will be necessarily one of bewailing.

Exactly how much of good reason Mr. Arnold has to complain of us can be better judged when we read the article in which he pours himself forth. Mr. Smalley's soul is evidently too perturbed by the event to permit him forming a cool estimate of it. He says he has never read anything which he thought more deplorable, and that he is compelled to regard it as nothing short of a "calamity" that such a dreadful screed should be put out by one so potential as Mr. Arnold. But in looking at this estimate, we must remember that Mr. Smalley is prone to conclude that great events are subsidiary to small details, and that the cause of Home Rule (for example), will be weakened beyond repair, every

other day, if the Irish members should at any moment overstep, in the House of Commons, the limitations of Chesterfieldism etiquette. It is possible, therefore, that he ascribes more importance to Mr. Arnold's deliverance than it deserves, and that this country will be less conscious of a shock from collision with it than the author himself.

* * *

We must express our sympathy with Hon. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, for his serious loss of pictures, books, and many other much-prized belongings, caused by the burning of his picturesque old country house at Englewood, on the night of the 2d instant. Mr. Phelps had made his home beautiful in every way, and in many respects the destruction wrought is irreparable.

IN A GREAT LIBRARY.

A WEALTH of silence, that is all. The air
Lacks life and holds no hint of tender spring,
Of flowers wholesome-blowing, birds awing,
Of any creature much alive and fair.
Perchance you guess a murmur here and there
Among the tomes, each book a gossip thing,
And each in her own tongue—yet slumbering
Seems more the bookish fashion everywhere.

But ah, could but the souls take flesh again
That wrought these words, their hearts all passion-
swirled,
What companies would flock and fill the stage,
Resuming now their old imperious reign!
Knight, noble, lady, priest, the saint, and sage,
The valor, bloom, and wisdom of a world.

RICHARD E. BURTON.

REVIEWS.

SPINOZA. By John Caird, LL.D., Principal of the University of Glasgow. [Blackwood's Philosophical Classics. No. XII.] Pp. vi. and 315. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

UNTIL within the last forty years Scotland was singularly barren of philosophical writers. She had produced some fairly good psychologists who were pleased to describe their labors in that field as constituting a "Scotch Philosophy." But not until Ferrier set the good example, did the Scotch really enter the field of philosophy proper, and break away from the narrow and conventional routine of discussion consecrated by Reid and his successors. Now, thanks to Stirling, Cairnes Caird, and other writers, the natural acuteness and earnestness of the Scotch mind has begun to address itself to the really great problems of existence, with results already notable.

Dr. Caird's "Spinoza" is as fine a piece of analysis and criticism as a devoted Hegelian could give us. His subject is one of the most difficult in the field of the history of philosophy. Spinoza's Ethics have been interpreted in as many and as different senses as the Bible itself. He has been claimed by all schools and repudiated by all. The first and easiest way to characterize him was as an atheist, who talked of God but meant nothing and believed in nothing but the constitution and course of nature. From this came the reaction which culminated in Herder and Schleiermacher, who hailed him as the greatest of theologians. Between these two extremes there have been innumerable estimates of a compromising kind, most of them reaching the conclusion that he was a more or less consistent pantheist. Dr. Caird denies that it is possible to characterize his system by any single term. It is not all of a piece. It has theistic elements, and pantheistic elements, of whose antagonism its author himself was not aware. Its unity is to be sought not in the homogeneity of its doctrines, but in the personal purpose and motive which controlled its author from first to last.

In studying this personal element great help is obtained from the two early treatises "Concerning God and Man" and "Concerning the Improvement of the Understanding," of which the former was discovered only a few years ago. This contains the first outline of his system afterwards developed into the "Ethics;" the other contains a sketch of the author's spiritual history. From this we learn that the philosopher's motive was a religious one. He sought union by love to an infinite and eternal object, that he might escape from the perturbations which attend the love of finite objects. In this search his philosophy took a shape suggested either directly by a study of the Neoplatonists, or indirectly from the reflection of their teachings in the Jewish Kabbala and Maimonides. In that system of thought the source of all things is the abstract unity of pure being, and the transition from this to the variety and division of the world of finite things is achieved

though the assumption of a middle world of semi-finite existence. From unity there thus flows forth the actual world. To attain the highest life the soul must return by the path of threefold knowledge, moving upward from the realm of sense to that of reason, and thence to intuition of unity.

All this reproduces itself under other terms in Spinozism. The abstract unity is with him "the most perfect Being," whom he sometimes calls "God," and sometimes "Nature." It is its own cause, and all existences take their character from it by necessity, not by any choice or volition in it. In one place he applies to its relation to these the conception of causality, but not consistently. The *crux* of his system, also of Neoplatonism, is that there is no reason why this unity should not be the first and the last word of the universe. Neither system gives us any reason for there being anything else. At the starting point both Plotinus and Spinoza find themselves shut up in this barren conception, from which they can pass to the actual world only by a *salto mortale*.

Spinoza escapes by finding in his "most perfect Being" two attributes: extension and thought, by the help of which he passes to the differentiated variety of actual existence. From these he derives the *modi*, which are identical with finite existences, of which Spinoza sometimes speaks as though they were negative and illusory existences only, or at best transient waves on the ocean of being, while at others he seems to ascribe to them an objective reality. Of course "it is the first step that costs" in the process. The *attributes* in the primal unity are the doubtful matter. But they are only attributes, *i. e.* qualities which our finite minds attribute to the primal unity. Both Spinoza and Dr. Caird object very strongly to the anthropomorphic conceptions of God, which characterize the popular theology. But neither of them appears to see that "extension and thought" are just as much anthropomorphisms as the Bible phrases about God's "right hand" or his "throne," and have much less justification in their systems than have these expressions in the faith of those who believe that God made man in his own image. And the same objection holds against the agnostic use of the term *force*, which is just as anthropomorphic as is *personality*. We know force only from certain personal and human experiences, which are just as personal as consciousness itself.

Throughout the book Dr. Caird's criticism of Spinoza is limited by his own position as a Hegelian. He objects to the barren unity reached by the abstraction of all differences and determinations. He demands rather that unity which embraces all differences, the wealth of the world's experience in an organic unity. It is the substitution of abstract for organic unity as the starting-point which seems to him to compel Spinoza to feats of logic unworthy of his acuteness, and to leave his system so repellant and unsatisfactory at the last. He does justice to all the nobleness of the man and the thinker. He sees an ethical purpose permeating the whole structure of a system, which begins by eliminating human freedom and responsibility, and yet ends with the love of God so unselfish as to demand no love from God in return. He sees in his teaching the suggestion and prophecy of what modern philosophy,—meaning Hegel chiefly,—has been able to achieve in realizing the same ideal as Spinoza had, but in a better way.

We know of no better or more readable book on the subject than this. It is much preferable to Mr. Pollock's, which rests, as Dr. Caird shows, upon a gross misunderstanding of what Spinoza's main purpose was, and tries to identify his philosophy with that which modern science seeks to construct for us. It is, for most readers better even than James Martineau's admirable monograph, excellent as that is. But it does not quite supersede these books, as Dr. Caird, to find room for his discussion of Spinoza's philosophy and its genesis, was obliged to omit the account he had prepared of his life.

R. E. T.

SENORA VILLENA; AND GRAY: AN OLDAHVEN ROMANCE. By the Author of "Real People." New York: White, Stokes & Allen. 1887.

In this volume, Mr. Marion Wilcox, a New Haven man, and a graduate of Yale in 1878, adds to the repute gained him by an earlier one. The book contains two stories: in the first, the characters of "Real People" are reintroduced, while the second is in quite a different vein, a strong and original tale, from which it is evident that the romance and mysticism of New England life have not been exhausted.

The praise which was given to "Real People" is quite justified by the author's response in "Senora Villena." They are delightful—these high-bred Spanish women transplanted to an American environment—and are brought before us with admirable grace and intuition. There is a charming effect of airiness and lightness about them, and they seem to bubble over with excitement, as if to the strain of an old *bolero*. There is nothing labored in the author's method; his insight is clear, the language

admirably chosen, the style graceful, with much indicated rather than said,—always a compliment to the readers' intelligence. With some reservation of passages that seem rather *staccato* and disjointed, and of a tendency at times to excessive epigram, the impression one has at the close is that the author has written an appreciative study of living people, their manners, and dialect, fresh in study and treatment and worth recording.

Evidently the New England conscience, in its literary manifestations can still rise superior to mere analysis and realism, for in "Gray" Mr. Wilcox has given us a tale where the mystic and supernatural are invoked with great skill and interwoven with everyday occurrences in a quite remarkable manner; recalling the magic of some great names in our literature. The outline of the story is brief: a New England lad of inherited brilliancy but inherited evil, whose inordinate ambition for wealth and power is sustained by remorseless selfishness, deserts his home and his sweetheart with cold-blooded indifference, to seek a legendary fortune in the Carolina mountains. He never returns, but a very wealthy man appeared in after years, who is the instrument—apparently the voluntary and deliberate instrument—of much evil to the survivors of the youth's family. The real identity of the two is the point on which the story turns. The cautious version, told by one of the characters, relates the facts only, makes no inferences, and does not admit the identity of the stranger with the youth who abandoned his home years before. The mystic version, told by another character,—who is vaguely discredited if one chooses so to regard the case,—connects all the mysteries of the former account, relates the dreadful way in which the treasure was obtained, through impenitent selfishness and crime, and establishes the identity suggested. And so the story ends, and very wisely ends, with the possibilities of the case only indicated.

It seems like the old New England which the wonderful magician of that sombre land pictured, but in truth it is modern enough, and one can take one's choice of the commonplace or the marvellous interpretation. The question at issue is left open with great dexterity, and the portrayal is so well managed that we are inclined to accept the most unlikely occurrences,—and there are several such beside the supernatural catastrophe,—as being entirely natural and likely to happen. It is an allegory, of course, with an old moral very strongly defined,—that selfishness can blot out all good, commit the most deadly crimes without pity or penitence, and go free and prosperous in the world's sense. But the ethical aspect is not obtrusive.

Mr. Wilcox evidences a gifted mind in the construction of this story, and a delicate literary appreciation in the style and sentiment. The conceptions are real, spontaneous, and forcible; the characters are clearly drawn—there is meaning and individuality in them—the situations and the incidents are incisive. The formal old lawyer, the simple minded genial scholar at "Westwood," (whose identity, perhaps, might be guessed), the sweetheart, are types existing in New England to-day, and the sketch of them in these pages is entirely adequate and satisfying. There are faults, to be sure, some grave faults, but such as are likely to be corrected rather than to become ingrained.

H. M.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

BRENTANO, New York, publishes two books of a sensational type which may be considered together, although they are not precisely similar. "The Great Amherst Mystery" by Walter Hubbell, assumes to give the story of certain "spiritual manifestations" at the town of Amherst, Nova Scotia. The book claims to be a plain statement of facts concerning a "haunted house,"—facts which Mr. Hubbell declares are within his own knowledge. "Haschisch," by Thorold King, is a volume of more literary pretension than the other. It narrates the manner in which a murderer betrayed himself while under the influence of the Indian drug.

"The Case of Mohammed Benani," (D. Appleton & Co.), is further called by its anonymous author "A Story of To-day," and it certainly does cover a good deal of the day's doings,—more than the prudent writer, on the lookout for future books, is apt to crowd into a single effort. This is only one evidence of "The Case" being a first book; other testimony to the same effect being its extravagance and faultiness of construction. It is partly a historical, partly a romantic story, the action taking place in Africa and Russia. It would require closer reading than we have been able to give it to decide what bearing, if any, the author has intended to give it upon the question of American consular jurisdiction in Barbary, but there is a story of Jewish and Moorish oppression, the leading incident being the abduction of a young girl and the timely help rendered her by an American tourist, while in the *dénouement* mesmeric phenomena plays a part.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AMONG new books that are in store is a fresh volume of outdoor studies by Dr. C. C. Abbott, whose "Waste Land Wanderings" and other books of the like strain have proved very popular. His series of papers which have been for several months appearing in THE AMERICAN will be laid under contribution, of course. The title of the volume is, we believe, not yet determined.

Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole is to give a course of lectures on Russian Literature on Tuesdays and Thursdays in April at the New Berkeley Lyceum on West Forty-fourth street, New York.

"The Fatal Three" is the promising title of a novel which Miss Braddon is writing for a "Syndicate of Newspapers" in England.

Yale College Library, the new memorial building for which Mr. S. B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, has given \$125,000, will be the largest college library building in the country. It will also be absolutely fireproof,—a matter of more consequence than size.

One of the oldest of the French Academicians died recently, —J. M. N. D. Nisard, a distinguished journalist. He was a contributor to the leading reviews, for ten years Director of the Higher Normal School, and a Commander of the Legion of Honor. He was eighty-two years old, and had been in the Academy since 1850. He had written novels and translated Shakespeare. His works include "The Latin Poets of the Decadence" and "A History of French Literature."

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in preparation a collection of the "Summer Legends" (*Sommer Märchen*) of Rudolf Baumbach, translated by Mrs. Helen B. Dole. Baumbach is very popular in Germany.

Thomas N. Page is about to make his appearance as a poet. The Scribners will soon publish "Befoh de Wah," a volume of dialect verse by Mr. Page and Mr. A. C. Gordon.

Jefferson Davis, it is again stated, is at work on a book about the war of the Slaveholders' rebellion, which he hopes to have ready by the coming autumn. He is quite weak and can write but slowly.

A book called "The Original Mr. Jacobs," published by the "Minerva Publishing Co.," N. Y., has been suppressed into notoriety. It is said to be a silly attack upon the Hebrew race, but it seems that it was not too silly to give offense to some of its members. The publishers threaten to sue the American News Co. for withdrawing the book from sale, and to take legal measures against certain Jews under the law that prohibits conspiracy.

Edward Eggleston is engaged upon a History of America for Children, which D. Appleton & Co. will publish.

Benj. R. Tucker, of Boston, has embarked in a weighty enterprise. He proposes to translate and publish the complete works of T. P. Proudhon, in fifty volumes.

It is announced by Cassell & Co., that the net profits of the house for the five years that have passed since the conversion into a limited liability company reach a total of more than a million dollars. The general public are now to have an opportunity of taking some of the shares, the object being thus to obtain a quotation on the Stock Exchange.

A selection from the essays of John Burroughs, with the title "Sharp Eyes," is to be added to the Riverside Literature Series.

"My Story of the War; A Woman's Narrative of Four Years Personal Experience during the Rebellion," is the title of Mrs. Mary D. Livermore's book, which is in hand by A. D. Worthington, Hartford.

Harpers are about to bring out Mr. John Bigelow's volume entitled "France and the Navy of the Confederate States, an International Episode." The book, it is stated, will give a history of the intrigues and negotiations by which the Confederates secured an official authorization to build in French ports, in 1862-'65, several of the most formidable vessels of war then afloat, and also the measures by which their delivery to the Confederate Government was prevented.

Dr. August Boltz has in hand a work on language in which he sets forth the recommendation that Greek should be made the language of the savant.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce a volume of papers by Olive Thorne Miller, on the life of birds, called "In Nesting Time;" also a work by Dr. George E. Ellis on "The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay."

D. C. Heath & Co. announce "Voltaire's Prose," edited for schools by Adolphe Cohn; "Selections from the Decameron," by Prof. Marshall Elliott, and "Meissner's Children's Own German Book," adopted for American use by Prof. Edward S. Toynes.

Worthington Co. announce for immediate publication "Yankee Girls in Zululand," by Louise V. Sheldon, with one hundred illustrations by J. T. Graves, from sketches by J. Austen.

M. Jules Simon has promised to preside over the next literary congress, organized by the Société des Gens de Lettres.

The death of the German Emperor has been the occasion of some smart publishing within a week of the event. Cassell & Co. had published Mr. Archibald Forbes's "Succinct Biography;" whilst only a day or two later Mr. Fisher Unwin had ready a cheap and popular edition of Miss Roberts's Lives of the Crown Prince and Princess, now the new Emperor and Empress. The latter book has a postscript on their majesties' accession, whilst Mr. Forbes's biography was complete down to the very last. Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. followed within a day or two with a new edition of Barnett Smith's Life of the Emperor, and they will also reissue in a cheaper form "The Emperor Frederick: a Diary." And still another Life of the Emperor is announced for immediate publication by Belford, Clarke & Co. The author is Gen. Hermann Lieb.

The new editions of the English "Reference Catalogue of Current Literature," which work has for years been one of the thickest of thick volumes, will comprise upward of 4,000 pages. In weight it will exceed nine pounds.

M. Henry Harrisse proposes to celebrate the coming 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by the publication of an *édition de luxe* of all the original letters and other writings of Columbus now in existence, relating to his great discovery.

Prizes of \$500 and \$200 are offered by Mr. Henry Lamb, of Rochester, N. Y., through the American Health Association, for the two best essays on cooking. Competitors must send their manuscript before September 15th, next, with their names, in sealed envelopes, to Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H. The subject is exactly defined as "practical, sanitary, and economic cooking, adapted to persons of moderate and small means."

Alexander H. H. Stuart, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Fillmore, and who was a devoted supporter of Henry Clay, is still living in Virginia, in his eighty-third year, and is about to publish under the auspices of the Virginia Historical Society, a paper on more recent events in which he had some share. Its title in full is as follows: "A Narrative of some of the Leading Incidents Connected with the First Organized Popular Movement in Virginia in 1865 to Re-establish Peaceful Relations Between the Northern and Southern States, and of the Subsequent Efforts of 'The Committee of Nine' in 1869 to Secure the Restoration of Virginia to Her Position in the Union on the Basis of the Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty."

"The Spell of Ashtaroath" is the title of a novel which the Scribners have in hand, the scene of which is biblical, with Joshua as one of the principal characters. The example of "Ben Hur" appears to have been heeded.

Prof. A. Melville Bell has prepared, under the title of "World English," a system of orthography which he believes will adapt English to use as a universal language and so "supersede any necessity for Volapük." N. D. Hodges, New York, will be the publisher.

Prof. Cappeller of Jena has in preparation an English edition of his Sanskrit dictionary, the German edition of which was completed in the summer of 1887. It will contain all the words found in those texts which are generally read during the first two or three years of a Sanskrit course. It is based upon the St. Petersburg dictionary.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE April number of the *American Magazine* gives the first part of an article on "The Belles of Old Philadelphia," by Charlotte Adams. If the portraits of famous painters may be trusted, there was certainly no lack of either grace or beauty among the ladies of old Philadelphia, and the author clearly shows that their claims have been transmitted, without diminution, through the subsequent generations. No doubt, the article will be read with interest by all interested in our Philadelphia society.

The score or more of "Helpful Hints and Suggestions" for manuscript-makers that are printed in the April number of *The Writer* (Boston), would alone make the magazine valuable to those who write. With them, however, are given bright and helpful articles on "Revision," "Preparation for Dramatic Criticism," "How to Write Short Stories," "Scoring a Ball Game," "Labor Reporting," "Method Needed in Literary Work," "A Beginner's Mistake," "The Local Press," and "Type-writing and Shorthand," with much other interesting matter.

Cardinal Manning has been engaged on a review of Darwin's "Life and Letters" for one of the English magazines.

The April *Book News* (John Wanamaker, Philadelphia), is several pages larger than heretofore, with an unusual proportion of original matter. It contains a good portrait of Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

The *Universal Review*, a monthly periodical having an international character, is announced to be launched in England in May.

ART NOTES.

THE death of Mr. Felix O. C. Darley, one of the most notable not only of local but of American artists, occurred on the 21st ult., and should have been noticed last week. Mr. Darley was born in Philadelphia, (in 1822) and began his work as an artist, here. He spent several years in New York, but so long ago as 1859 he removed to Claymont, Delaware, (twenty miles south of Philadelphia), and made his home there for the remainder of his life. His line of work was almost exclusively illustrations of books, and in many fine editions of American writers his pictures will be found. Notably, he illustrated many of Irving's works, Sylvester Judd's novel of "Margaret," an edition of Dickens, and others. His drawings were always spirited, and always showed their author's characteristic style. When humor was called for they showed this in a manner which he had made his own. At the same time they were often not quite natural and unaffected; there was present in them that touch of caricature that we find in the text of Dickens. Perhaps he was at his best in his series of twelve compositions in outline from Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," in which a wonderful realism and weird ideality are combined with much power. Some of his large pictures have been published in engravings and photographs.

The Fairmount Park Art Association held its annual meeting last week. There are now of honorary members, 6; life members, 251; annual members, 1,210. Since last year thirty-six members have died and ten have resigned, while 514 new members have been added to the roll. The treasurer showed a balance on hand in the general fund of \$18,741.05, of which over fifteen thousand dollars is invested as a permanent fund. The Meade memorial fund has a balance on hand of \$1,296.65; Garfield fund, \$1,225.07; Grant fund, \$6,432.24; McClellan fund, \$295.07.

In the discussions of the Association's work, Mr. Ferdinand J. Dreer objected to the motive of the group, "The Lioness Carrying Off the Boar," now displayed in front of the Post-office Building, as calculated to foster a disposition of cruelty, and he remarked that he approved of having statues of men of our forefathers' time in place of those of the late war. Colonel Charles Rogers said that as the buffalo was growing smaller in number every year he would like to see a statue of that animal erected before he died. He also thought there should be an equestrian statue of General Lafayette, and he recommended that the project be made known to the French residents of this city. Mr. Dreer said he would start the subscription list with \$100. Mr. Leslie W. Miller said the sphere of the association was too limited; that people objected to become members because all their works of art were to be placed in one place. A resolution was then adopted declaring that the charter of the association should be so amended as to extend its scope to the whole corporate limits of the city.

Mr. John Ward Stimson, of New York, the artist who was until recently director of the Metropolitan Museum Art schools, proposes now to found in the metropolis a "University for Artist Artisans" and is soliciting subscriptions for that object. No sum below \$25 is desired. Subscribers cast one vote for each \$25 subscribed by them. The design of the university is thus described: "To bring good art examples, good art principles, good representative judgment and taste, and thorough technical training within reach of our people for the benefit of our American industries, (not only in architecture, sculpture, painting, but weaving, wood-carving, cabinet and interior designing, metal working, faience, tiles, lace, and other branches, combining creative art taste with industrial skill.)"

DRIFT.

DISCUSSING the Colonel Badeau business, the Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks: "All the world knew that General Grant was an industrious writer—as General and as President—of all manner of public papers, from those of slight importance to those of the utmost public consequence. The people of his own country especially were well acquainted with the style of his writing, its plainness, its directness, its clearness, its force. While, as he says himself, there was no pretension to literary style about it, it was a style possessing peculiar merit and attractiveness. He wrote with great facility and freedom, too; his manuscript when intended for official use or for publication having as few corrections in it as any known to us as coming from a public man. While writing these lines we have on the editorial table before us the original manuscript of the memorable address he delivered at the opening of the great Centennial Exhibition, which he wrote off-hand in the library of Mr. Childs, here in Philadelphia. There are but four correc-

tions in the whole of its four long pages. If there are other writers of official papers, or for publication, who make so few corrections, they are very rare indeed."

Of the proper policy of the Republicans in the House of Representatives the Boston *Journal* says:

"The minority report is a very effective indictment of the Administration bill. We hardly need to say that the duty of the Republicans does not end with drawing and pressing this indictment. It is not going to be a difficult task to riddle the Mills bill. But it is not enough to show that that is a mischievous proposition, disastrous to our industries, wanton in its discriminations, and absolutely ineffective toward the accomplishment of its ostensible purpose of reducing the revenues. The Republicans should lose no time in agreeing upon a proposition of their own. Something may be said in defense of the claim that responsibility for legislation rests with the majority. But that position does not meet the present case. We are upon the eve of an important Presidential campaign, in which the tariff will be a commanding issue. In the Mills bill the country has the Democratic programme embodied in definite provisions. For good or evil, the fortunes of the Democratic party are linked with that bill. The country has a right to know what the Republican party proposes as an alternative; and it has a right to demand that the Republican policy be expressed, not in negotiations nor in mere resolutions, but in precise terms."

The Yale triennial catalogue, whose nonsensical Latin paraphraseology is the strongest existing argument against the study of the dead language, comes to notice again now that another member of the corporation is dead. The gentleman was the Rev. George J. Tillotson. Look him up in the triennial catalogue and you find it represents him as *Georgius Galfridus Tillotson*. "Galfridus" is triennial for "Jeffrey," just as "Novus Portus" is triennial for New Haven and "Nov. elbor" for New York. If President Dwight has the 1889 *Triennial* printed in the English language, he will add another to the list of sensible innovations of his administration.—*Hartford Courant*.

Of Dr. Emil Bessels, who has just died at the early age of 42, the New York *Sun* says:

"He was one of the most painstaking and accurate of the scientific men who have visited the polar regions. It was he who discovered, while chief of the Polar scientific corps, that a tide from the north meets the tidal wave from the south near Cape Frazer, in Smith Sound—practically proving the insularity of Greenland. The large scientific results of the Polar expedition were mainly his work."

The New York *Evening Post* remarks that the President's mistakes in Maryland and Indiana, which have been very serious, appear to have been based on the idea, which it describes as President Cleveland's own, that "the Civil Service ought to be reformed on a sort of local option plan," that is, that in States where the reform sentiment is strong the spoilsmen ought to be resisted, but where it is weak they should have their own way.

Under the iniquitous system of protection, against which the Free Traders rail with such vehemence, we have reduced our importations of Brussels tapestry carpets from 2,000,000 yards in 1868 to 68,000 yards last year, and in the mean time the cost of carpets, through the active competition of American manufacturers, has been cut down about one-half.—*Boston Journal*.

The movement for Disestablishment in Wales has secured a noble though unwilling convert in Lord Aberdare. It is, he says, with deep regret that he has become convinced that he can no longer support the existence of the Establishment in Wales. Only the sense of what is just and right—of what is absolutely due to the Welsh people—has led him to the conclusion that complete religious equality must be conceded to his fellow-countrymen.

Vermont is a good type of a Republican Northern State. It has no machines; its people are intelligent, direct, and straightforward; its expressions are the honest utterance of its real convictions; its conventions are thoroughly representative. The Vermont Convention passed no instructions, chose a delegation of prominent men and left them untrammelled. But the speeches of the session serve to elicit the feeling of the assembled representatives, and all the reports agree that the warmest manifestation was for Mr. Blaine, the next for Mr. Depew, the next for General Harrison, of Indiana, with friendly applause for Allison, Sherman, and others. The outburst for Mr. Blaine simply shows how reluctant Republicans are to accept his declination in spite of his letter. He has the heart of the party. But he has taken himself out of the field; he has done it meaning every word he said; and in all action that fact must be recognized.

The temper of the Vermont Convention shows that whatever the preponderating sentiment, the party will accept any probable nominee of the Chicago Convention with good will and spirit. In the uncertainty that prevails the delegates were wisely left free to deliberate with the representatives of other States upon the best policy and candidate for the coming contest, and the example of Vermont may well be followed elsewhere.—*Philadelphia Press*.

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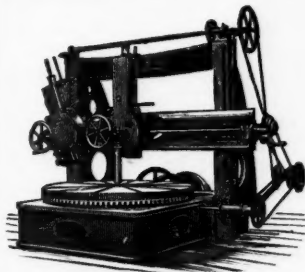
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